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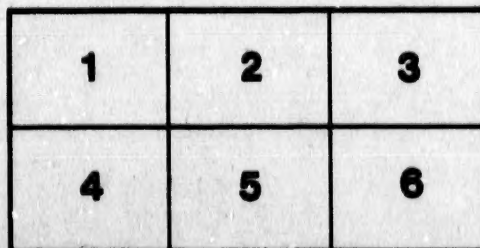
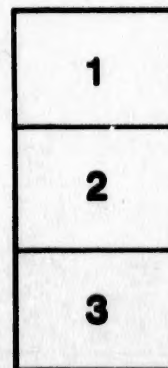
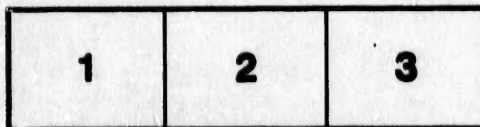
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TO

A B S T R A C T

OF

T H E D U T I E S O F

T O W N S H I P O F F I C E R S .

Published by Order of the Simcoe District Council, 1848.

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1848.

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TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

ANY Township containing thirty inhabitant freeholders and householders, may hold a Township Meeting; and any township not having the requisite number of inhabitants shall be taken to be part of such adjoining township as the Magistrates granting the warrant for calling the meeting may deem most convenient. Vic. 21, § 8

Two Justices of the Peace must issue a warrant to the Township Clerk at least ten days before the time of meeting, requiring him to assemble the inhabitant freeholders and householders of his township on the first Monday in January, at 12 o'clock at noon, or if a Councillor is to be elected, at 10 o'clock before noon. Vic. 40, § 1

At least eight days before the first Monday in January, the Township Clerk must give public notice of the time and place of meeting;—which notice should be in conformity with the provisions of the Public Meeting Act; but if the Township Clerk neglects to issue the notice, the inhabitants may nevertheless assemble at the legal place of meeting, and having chosen a Chairman, may proceed to business. Vic. 21, § 3
Vic. 7, § 4

If there be any incorporated town, or town having police regulations in any township, the township meeting shall not be held within the limits of such town. § 5

All Township Meetings shall be held at such place as may be appointed by a by-law of the District Council. Vic. 40, § 2

The Township Clerk presides at the meeting until a chairman is chosen. Vic. 21, § 4

It is the duty of the Chairman to commence the proceedings by reading publicly the warrant and notice whereby the meeting was called. Vic. 7, § 10

The Chairman may cause any person interrupting or disturbing the meeting to be removed; and may by an instrument under his hand, on his own view, adjudge such persons to be guilty of such disturbance, upon which conviction a magistrate may commit the offender.

The Chairman may command the assistance of Justices of the Peace, constables, and other persons, to preserve good order. § 13

All questions at a Township Meeting, except the choosing a Councillor, are decided by a majority of the freeholders and householders present, above the age of twenty-one, and any person offering to vote, not being duly qualified, is liable to a fine of one pound. Vic. 21, § 6

The Township Meeting shall first elect a Councillor, Councillors, if there be a vacancy. 42 Vic. 10, § 7

The meeting shall then elect a Township Clerk, an Assessor, a Collector, and a sufficient number of persons to serve as Poundkeepers, Overseers of Highways, three Town Wardens, and not less than three, nor more than twelve Fence-viewers. Vic. 21, § 3
Vic. 20, § 1

1 Vic. 41, § 12

The meeting may pass by-laws for regulating the period and manner in which cattle, horses, and other animals, may run at large; for imposing fines for the breach of such regulations; for the prevention of accidents by precipices, deep waters, and other dangerous places; for the destruction of weeds detrimental to husbandry; for ascertaining the height and description of lawful fences; and for such other matters as may tend to promote the peace and welfare of the Township.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS.

9 Vic. 40, § 1

The Township meeting, at which a Councillor is to be elected, shall commence at ten o'clock, before noon.

4a5 Vic. 10, § 0

Every Township holding a Township meeting is entitled to elect one Councillor, and if there be three hundred persons assessed in the Township they may elect two Councillors.

§ 7

A poll may be demanded by any candidate, or by three electors present, and such poll shall not be kept open longer than four o'clock in the afternoon.

9 Vic. 40, § 1

4a5 Vic. 10, § 6

§ 7

It is the duty of the Collector to furnish the Township Clerk, at least six days before the election, with a certified list of all the inhabitants entered on the last assessment roll, and no person not on the roll is entitled to vote; but if there be an equality of votes, the presiding officer, although he may not be otherwise qualified, may give his casting vote.

§ 2

§ 3

Before proceeding to poll the votes, the presiding officer shall take and subscribe the following oath before a Justice of the Peace of the District:—

§ 4

"I, A. B., do swear (or solemnly affirm) that I have not, directly or indirectly, by myself or any other person, received any fee, gift, gratuity or reward, either in money or otherwise, or promise of any, as a consideration for my returning, or effecting the return, of any member of the District Council of the District of Simcoe: that I will, to the best of my skill and ability, fairly, honestly and faithfully, conduct the present election for the choice of a member (or members) of the said Council, and truly return the candidate (or candidates), who, at the final close, shall appear to have a majority of votes; and that I will use my best endeavours to preserve peace and order at such election, and to give all persons entitled to vote free and unmolested access to and from the poll."

§ 5

The Township Clerk may administer to any person offering to vote, the following oath:—

§ 6

"I swear (or solemnly affirm) that I am A. B., whose name is entered on the assessment roll of the township of ———, and that I have not already voted at this election."

§ 7

The Township Clerk, or Presiding officer, shall keep a poll list in the following form, and deliver the same to the Clerk of the Peace immediately after the conclusion of such election.

Names of Freeholders and Householders on the last Assessment Roll of the Township of _____		Name of the Candidates					
		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
John O'Neill							
Patrick O'Neill							
Dugald Scott							
David Lloyd							

The presiding officer is a conservator of the peace during the continuance of the poll, with power to swear in special constables; and he may, by notice in writing, require the attendance of any Justice of the Peace residing in the Township.

If the person elected as Councillor is not qualified, or refuses to serve, either of the Justices, who signed the warrant for the meeting at which he was elected, may issue another warrant, authorising the Township Clerk to proceed to a new election, on a day named in the warrant, of which election the Township Clerk must give at least five days public notice.

If a vacancy occurs from death, or other cause, the Warden issues his warrant, and the Township Clerk must give the like public notice of the meeting.

DUTIES OF COUNCILLORS IN THEIR TOWNSHIPS.

It is the duty of the Councillor, or Councillors, of the township to hold a Special Session on or before the third Saturday in April, or which at least six days notice must be given at three public places in the Township. At such Session the Councillor or Councillors will proceed to divide the roads of the township amongst the several Overseers of Highways; to make any orders respecting Roads and Bridges, to fill up any vacancies in the Township Officers, and to apportion the road monies.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

No person is liable to serve a township office out of the township in which he resides. No magistrate is liable to serve. No person is liable to serve oftener than once in three years.

No Collector in arrear is eligible to any township office.

When no township meeting is held, or for any other reason no new officers are elected, the officers of the previous year are obliged to continue to serve.

Township officers must subscribe the following declaration within twenty days of their appointment, in default of which, or for subsequent neglect of duty, they are liable to a fine of five pounds.

"I. A. B., do sincerely promise and declare, that I will faithfully and diligently perform the duties of — for the township of — for the current year."

§ 2, 2, 15 The Councillor or Councillors, at the Special Sessions, may appoint officers in lieu of those who have not subscribed the declaration, or in lieu of the Township Clerk and Assessor, if they have failed to make the return to the Clerk of the Peace required by law; and officers so appointed are invested with the same powers, and subject to the same penalties, as those chosen at the township meeting.

TOWNSHIP CLERK.

1 Vic. 21, § 3 The Township Clerk, upon receiving a warrant from two Magistrates, shall issue a notice, to be affixed at three public places in the township, giving at least eight days previous notice of the township meeting, and if he has received no warrant ten days before the meeting, he should apply to the two nearest Magistrates to issue one.

§ 3

7 Vic. 7, § 4 The Township Clerk's notice should be in the following form:—
"Whereas, by virtue of a warrant from A. B. and C. D., Esqs., two of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, I am required to assemble the Inhabitants of the Township of — on Monday the — day of January next, for the purpose of choosing and nominating township officers for the ensuing year. Notice is hereby given, that the annual township meeting of the Township of — will be holden at —, on Monday the — day of January next, at the hour of — o'clock accordingly. (And be it known, that the meeting, to be held in pursuance hereof, is called in conformity with the provisions of the Act of Parliament of the seventh year of her Majesty's reign, chapter seven, intituled "An Act to provide for the calling and orderly holding of Public Meetings in this Province, and for the better preservation of the public peace thereat;" and that the said meeting, and all persons attending the same, will therefore be within the protection of the said Act, of all which premises all manner of persons are hereby in her Majesty's name most strictly charged and commanded at their peril to take especial notice, and to govern themselves accordingly.

E. F., Township Clerk.")

Dated this — day of —

4 & 5 Vic. 10, }
§ 13 & 19 } If the Township Clerk shall receive a warrant from a Magistrate, or the Warden, directing him to call an extraordinary meeting of the township, for the purpose of electing a Councillor, he must issue a similar public notice.

1 Vic. 21, § 2 The Township Clerk presides at meetings of the Township, until a Chairman is chosen.

§ 7

He must keep a record of all the proceedings at the township meetings, which record, together with all other papers, monies, and property belonging to the township, are to be by him handed over to his successor.

He must allow free access to examine the records to any inhabitant of the township, upon the payment of a fee of one shilling and three pence.

§ 37

He must affix publicly at the place of meeting, immediately after the township meeting has adjourned, a list of the officers elected. He must keep a book, wherein to enter their declarations of office; and if, at the end of twenty days, the officers so elected, shall not have subscribed, he must transmit to a Justice of the Peace, in order to carry out the law by fining those so neglecting, and to a Councillor of the township, a list of officers as have not subscribed.

§ 38

Order

He must make out three copies from his record of the proceedings of the township meeting, at which he was appointed Clerk for the township within twenty days after his appointment, one of which is to be posted up conspicuously at the place of meeting, and the others he must transmit to the Clerk of the Peace, or the District Clerk.

§ 38
Order
1848

He must execute a bond to the Treasurer of the District in the following form:—

§ 39

"Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B., Township Clerk for the Township of —, in the District of Simcoe, and C. D. of —, and E. F. of —, are held and firmly bound to G. H., Treasurer of the District of Simcoe, in the sum of — pounds to be well and truly paid to the said G. H., Treasurer, or to his successors in office, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, our heirs, executors, and administrators, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals, and dated this — day of — in the year of —."

The condition of the above bond is such, that, if the above bounden A. B. shall well and truly pay over, according to law, for the use of the township, all monies coming into his hands by virtue of his office, and applicable to the general uses of the township, and deliver the remainder (if any there be.) together with all books, records, and papers belonging to the township, into the hands of his successors in office, as the law directs, then this obligation is null and void, or otherwise to remain in full force.

(Signed)

A. B., Township Clerk, ††

C. D. ††

E. F. ††

§ 40

The Township Clerk must keep an account of all monies coming into his hands, belonging to the township, and present the same to the District Auditors, to be by them examined and approved of; and he must submit to the township meeting a copy of such account.

425 Vol. 10, § 38

1 Vic. 21, § 23

He must make out a list of all the persons in his Township, liable to perform Statute labour, shewing the number of days every person is liable to work, from which list the Overseers have authority to make extracts.

Order
1848

He must attend at the Special Sessions of the Councillors of the township in the month of April, with such list.

1 Vic. 21, 31 He must furnish to a Magistrate in the vicinity, on or before the First of December, a list of Overseers of Highways, who have not passed their accounts.

By-Law The Township Clerk is entitled to receive from the Treasurer in remuneration for all services required of him, upon producing a certificate of the Auditors' that his accounts are passed, according to the following scale:—

The Clerk of each township having less than 150 names on the Assessment Roll, shall receive, per annum, .	£4	0	0
From 150 to 200 names, .	4	10	0
From 200 to 300 names, .	5	0	0
Upwards of 300 names, .	6	0	0

(For the duties of the Township Clerk at the election of a Councillor, see that head.)

1 Vic. 21, 15

§ 14

§ 14

ASSESSOR.

The Assessor must apply to the Clerk of the Peace for blank forms in which to enter his Assessment.

§ 14

He must make out his Roll between the first Monday in January and the April Quarter Sessions.

§ 14

He must personally make application to each rateable inhabitant in the township, and demand from him, her or them, a true list of all their lands, tenements, and rateable personal property, which, together with his own property, he must enter correctly on his Assessment Roll.

§ 41

§ 14

If he has reason to believe, that any person is giving him a false or incorrect return of his property, he must nevertheless take the return as given to him; but he is, in that case, bound to report such person to a Magistrate, at least fourteen days before he returns his Roll to the Clerk of the Peace.

§ 10

He must affix at some conspicuous place in the township a correct copy of his Roll.

He must make out a list of all lands in the township, which are not included in the Assessment Roll.

He must return to the Clerk of the Peace his Assessment Roll, signed and verified upon oath or affirmation, and the list of lands, before the April Quarter Sessions.

The Assessor, having returned the Roll, according to law, is entitled to receive from the Treasurer the following sums per centum, according to the amount of the assessment, viz:—

	£	s.		£	s.
If under £50 .	7	0	Above £200 and under £250 .	4	15
Above £50 and under £100 .	8	10	Above £250 and under £300 .	4	5
Above £100 and under £150 .	8	0	Above £300 and under £350 .	4	0
Above £150 and under £200 .	6	5	Above £350 .	3	10

The following instructions will be a guide to the Assessor in doubtful points:—

A house with two rows of windows in the front is a two storied house.

A house must be taken to be built of such materials, as the principal part of such house is built of.

All fire-places above two are additional fire-places and must be counted whether in use or not. 50 Gen. III. }
7, § 2 }

A stove in any room without a fire-place is counted an additional fire-place. § 2

A store and dwelling house in one building are to be both rated separately.

A house occupied as a dwelling house must be rated, whether it be finished or not. Orders 1848

A house left partially unhewn shall be assessed as a hewn log-house. Order

A waggon with steel springs is considered a waggon kept for pleasure.

COLLECTOR.

The Collector must lodge his bond with the Treasurer before the July Quarter Sessions. 1 Vic. 21, § 15

Having lodged his bond with the Treasurer, he must apply to the Clerk of the Peace for the Assessment Roll. § 17

The District Council may authorize the Collector to collect the arrears of the previous year. 1 Vic. 21, § 40
4a5 Vic. 10,

If any person, rated in the Assessment Roll, shall refuse or neglect to pay his rate for fourteen days after demand duly made, the Collector may obtain a distress warrant from a Magistrate, at any time after the first Monday in November. 1 Vic. 21, § 46
§ 19

The Collector is authorized to execute the warrant and sell the goods and chattels, giving eight days notice of the sale, in three public places in the township, and he may retain out of the money arising from the sale, besides the amount of the rate, the sum of three shillings and nine pence, as his fee for making the distress, advertising and selling. § 46
§ 51

If the occupant of any house, farm, or tenement shall have left the township, the Collector may recover from the owner such part of the rate, as is assessed upon the house or land, provided it is demanded fourteen days before the second Monday in December. And he may recover from the tenant the whole rate, although such tenant have left the township. § 19

If the Collector has not demanded the rate from any person assessed, on or before the thirty-first of December, he is liable himself for the amount, and cannot claim abatement, by reason of his inability to collect the rate; but he may, nevertheless, recover the amount from the person rated. § 19

59 Geo. III, 742 If any person shall bring a stone horse, covering mares for hire, into a township after the assessment for the year has been made, the Collector may, nevertheless, demand the rate for such horse, as if it had been duly returned on the Assessment Roll, unless the owner satisfy him that the rate has been paid elsewhere.

6 Wm. IV, 26 The Collector must receive a certificate for the killing of a wolf, at the rate of thirty shillings, in the payment of rates.

He is entitled to retain out of the rates collected the following

1 Vic. 21, § 18 sums per centum upon the amount of his collection, viz. :—

£	s.	£	s.
If the rate is below £50	- 9 0	Above £150 and under £200	- 7 10
Above £50 and under £100	- 8 10	Above £200 and under £250	- 6 10
Above £100 and under £150	- 7 15	Above £250	- 5 0

By-Law His centage on money collected for school purposes is 5 per centum, whatever the amount collected.

Order He must take a receipt from the School Trustees, or Superintendent, for monies collected for school purposes, as a voucher to authorize the Treasurer to release him from his bond.

4 & 5 Vic. 10 When an election for Councillor is to take place at any approaching township meeting, the Collector is required to furnish the township Clerk, at least six days before such meeting, with a certified list of all the inhabitant householders and freeholders, entered on the last Assessment Roll.

POUND-KEEPERS.

1 Vic. 21, § 32 A Pound-keeper must provide himself with proper enclosures. He must impound any cattle unlawfully running at large or trespassing, which may be brought to him, and he must furnish them with necessary food and drink.

§ 34 If within twenty-four hours the person impounding the cattle shall not give to the Pound-keeper in writing his demand for damages, the Pound-keeper may release them, upon payment of his fees.

§ 35 If within forty-eight hours after the animal is impounded the claim and costs be not paid, the Pound-keeper shall immediately notify three disinterested farmers, resident in the township, to appraise the damages and judge of the lawfulness of the fence.

§ 35 The farmers, so notified, must give in their award in writing to the Pound-keeper within twenty-four hours, under a penalty of five shillings.

§ 34 If, before the award is made, the owner shall tender for the damage an amount equal to what is afterwards awarded, the party claiming extravagant damages is liable for all costs incurred after such tender.

§ 32 If, within forty-eight hours, the animal impounded be not claimed, and lawful charges, and the amount of damage awarded, paid the Pound-keeper shall affix in three public places in the township, for at least fifteen days, a notice of the time and place at which he will sell it, giving in such notice a description of the animal. If the costs and damages are not paid before, he shall then sell the animal, and, after

deducting the costs and damages he shall then return the overplus, on demand, to the owner. But if no owner appears within three months, he shall pay the overplus to the Township Clerk, to be expended upon the roads of the Township.

If the animal is not claimed at or before the time of sale, and the owner is unknown, the Pound-keeper shall postpone the sale for forty days, at the expiration of which time, if not before redeemed, he shall proceed to sell, and dispose of the proceeds as before provided.

The owner of any animals, which may not lawfully run at large, shall be liable for any damage done by them, whether the fences be lawful or not.

If an animal is impounded for running at large contrary to the township regulations, the fine imposed is to be paid to the Pound-keeper; and as to the method of deciding in disputed cases, and of levying the fine and costs by the sale of the animal, the Pound-keeper must be guided by the same directions, as are laid down in the case of a claim for damage; but the amount of the fine is to be paid by the Pound-keeper to the Township Clerk, to be expended upon the roads.

A Pound-keeper is entitled to charge the following fees, viz. :—

Poundage.		Food and water per day.	
	s. d.		s. d.
Horses, . . . each	1 0		1 0
Oxen, . . . do.	0 9		0 9
Cows, . . . do.	0 7½		0 7½
Young cattle, . . do.	0 6		0 6
Swine, . . . do.	0 3		0 4
Sheep, . . . do.	0 2		0 2
Advertising, selling and making return,			2 6
For the appraisers of damages, each,			2 6

OVERSEERS OF HIGHWAYS.

An Overseer of Highways shall with the statute labour, or money, which may be placed under his control, superintend and keep in repair the roads in the division to which he may have been appointed, at a Special Session of the Councillors, held on or before the Third Saturday in April. 1 Vic. 21, § 20

He must cause all statute labour, and money in commutation of statute labour, to be expended between the 10th of May and the 24th of July. § 26

He must make out from the Township Clerk's list an account of the number of days labour, which each person in his division is liable to perform, and he must notify to each personally, either verbally, or in writing, at his usual place of residence, the day, hour, and place, where he requires him to work, giving at least three days notice. § 20

He shall similarly call out any person above twenty-one years of age, residing in his division, although such person be not on the Assessment Roll, or the Township Clerk's list. § 21

3 Vic. 10

1 Vic. 21, § 20 He shall, if required, give a certificate to each person, who has performed statute labour.

He may direct persons performing statute labour to destroy weeds hurtful to good husbandry.

§ 21 He shall, by the labour under his direction, cause rails or fences to be erected at dangerous parts of the roads, and erect finger posts where he judges it necessary.

§ 24 He may whilst laying out statute labour, or money, in the repairs of the roads, make use of any growing timber, or stone, upon unenclosed and unimproved land, doing no unnecessary damage.

§ 25 He may direct any person under him to bring such tools and implements, yoke of oxen, or team, cart or waggon, as such person may be possessed of.

§ 25 If any labourer, or driver, shall refuse, or neglect to work faithfully, or to carry sufficient loads, the Overseer may discharge such person, and the person so discharged is liable to the same penalty as if he had not attended.

§ 27 It is the duty of the Overseer to make complaint to a Magistrate, if any person duly warned, has failed to perform his labour.

The Overseer must give in to the Township Clerk, on or before the first of September, a list verified upon oath of all the persons liable to perform statute labour in his division, and of what part of such labour has been performed, together with an account of all monies, which have come into his hands by virtue of his office. A Blank form for making the above return will be given him by the Township Clerk at the April Special Sessions.

§ 50 In case of any sudden obstruction, or damage to a road, or for the purpose of putting up marks to guide travellers over any frozen waters, the Overseer is required to expend any money in his hands, or to call out statute labour under his direction, at any other time than between the 10th of May and the 24th of July. And if he has no money or labour unexpended, he shall, nevertheless, call out persons residing in his division, apportioning such labour as equally as may be amongst the inhabitants, and he shall immediately give in an account of the labour so performed to the Township Clerk.

All valuable timber, stone, sand, &c., are placed under the controul of the Councillor or Councillors for the Township.

TOWNSHIP WARDENS.

1 Vic. 21, § 13 The Township Wardens shall report to the Magistrates of the District any person of unsound mind, going about the township to the danger of the inhabitants.

§ 20 They may exempt any person, not assessed at more than £25, from statute labour, on account of age, sickness, or other misfortune.

FENCE VIEWES.

If two parties, occupying adjoining tracts of land, have any dispute as to what part of the dividing fence, or of any drain, or water-course, each party shall make and keep in repair, they may call in three Fence Viewers to make an award. For the manner of proceeding, in which case, see the Act.

Vic. 20

HIGHWAYS.

No Overseer, or other person, may remove any fence enclosing any part of a concession line, or allowance for road, unless authorized to do so by an order of the Council, of an application for which at least eight days notice must be given to the party in occupation.

9 Vic. 8

Any person wilfully stopping up a road, or destroying any railing, guard or finger-post is liable to a fine of £5.

1 Vic. 21, § 23

Any person neglecting, after twenty-four hours notice, to remove the obstruction in a road, arising from any tree having fallen, or been cut down, from the land in his occupation, is liable to a fine of ten shillings for every day the obstruction remains.

§ 28

Any person riding or driving across any bridge, above thirty feet in length, faster than a walk, is liable to a fine of £1.

Vic. 44

Any person maliciously destroying any bridge or rendering it impassable, or dangerous, is guilty of felony.

4 & 5 Vic. 26, § 13

STATUTE LABOUR.

Every person included in the Assessor's Roll shall work on the highways in proportion to such assessment, after the following rate, viz. :—

If his property is rated at not more than £25 he shall work 2 days.

If more than £25 and not more than £50- - - - - 3 "

" 50- - - - - 75- - - - - 4 "

" 75- - - - - 100- - - - - 5 "

" 100- - - - - 150- - - - - 6 "

" 150- - - - - 200- - - - - 7 "

" 200- - - - - 250- - - - - 8 "

" 250- - - - - 300- - - - - 9 "

" 300- - - - - 350- - - - - 10 "

" 350- - - - - 400- - - - - 11 "

" 400- - - - - 450- - - - - 12 "

For every £100 above £500 till it amounts to £1000 " - 1 "

" 200- - - 1000- - - - 2000 " - 1 "

" 300- - - 2000- - - - 3500 " - 1 "

" 500- - - 3500- - - - " - 1 "

3 Vic. 10 Every person possessed of a waggon, or cart, or yoke of oxen, or team of horses, used to draw the same, shall work not less than three days.

Every person above twenty one years of age is liable to perform two days statute labour, whether he be on the Assessment Roll or not.

1 Vic. 21, § 29 Any person assessed under £25, who by reason of age or sickness, or other misfortune, may be in indigent circumstances, may be relieved from statute labour by the Town Wardens.

§ 25 A day's statute labour consists of 8 hours faithful work, exclusive of the time of coming and going.

§ 25 The work of a yoke of oxen, or team, with a driver, counts as two days, and no more.

§ 27 Any person neglecting, after due notice, to perform statute labour, or to send a sufficient substitute, or to furnish such carriage, team, or implements as he may be possessed of, when duly called upon for them, shall forfeit five shillings for each day he shall so neglect, and he shall, nevertheless, be still subject to perform the labour at any time in the current year.

By-Law Any person may commute his statute labour at the rate of two shillings and sixpence per day, and such commutation money must be paid to the Town Clerk before the First Monday of May.

1 Vic. 21, § 43 Persons failing to perform their agreement for compounding are liable to the same penalty, as those who neglect to perform statute labour.

In all applications to the Council, on Road and other matters requiring public notice, such notice must be given in the District paper, weekly, for three months previous to the sitting of the Council, at which such application is intended to be made; and in two or more public places in the locality from whence the application originate.

His per centage in money collected for School purposes is 5 per centum.

ERRATA.

Page No. 4, sixteenth line from bottom of page, for "any member of the District Council," read "any person, as a member," &c.

Page 6, tenth line from bottom of page, for "shall receive a warrant from a Magistrate or the Warden," read "shall receive a warrant from the Warden."

Page 7, tenth line from top of page, read "such officers," &c.

do. do. fifteenth line, for "Clerk of the Peace or the District Clerk," read "and the District Clerk."

Page 8, third line from bottom, for "£6 5s." read "£5 5s."